

THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844.

[NEW SERIES, Vol. 1.—No. 16.]

POETRY.

SONNET.

BY HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.
FREEDOM.

Freedom! beneath thy banner I was born,—
O let me share thy full and perfect life!
Teach me opinion's slavery to scorn,
And to be free from Passion's bitter strife;—
Free of the world, a self-dependent soul,
Nourished by lofty aims and genial truth,
And made more free by love's serene control,
The spell of beauty and the hopes of youth.
The liberty of nature let me know, [streams,
Caught from the mountains, groves and crystal
Her starry host, and sunset's purple glow,
That woo the spirit with celestial dreams,
On Fancy's wing exultingly to soar,
Till life's harsh fetters clog the heart no more!

COMMUNICATED.

MEXICO.

Report on its Finances under the Spanish Government, since its independence, and prospects of their improvement under the Presidency of His Excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna; with calculations of the Public Debt—Foreign and Domestic—Average of Estimates, Revenue and Expenditure; to which are added Tables illustrative of its Commercial, Manufacturing, and prohibitive policy, and Remarks on Colonization;—the whole intended for the information of Merchants, Emigrants, and the holders of Mexican Bonds.

BY ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE.
(Concluded.)

Such a system as the above it appears to me would be the very thing required by Mexico along its Northern Frontier, on the banks of the rivers *Gila* and *Colorado*, and in California, both to check the Indians and successfully resist the expansive tendencies of their neighbor along that frontier. Such a system would not be incompatible with foreign colonization, if the Mexicans could only rise superior to the petty prejudices which have hitherto obstructed that and many other useful measures. The great experience of General Miller in these countries, the talent for the organization and improvement of new societies, which he has shown in all the important commands he has held, and his unequalled knowledge of the peculiarities and capabilities of the Spanish American people, entitle his suggestions to great weight in every thing that relates to their military defence, or even their civil policy.

During past years, and especially under the short government of "Gomez Farias," a disposition was manifested to seize the revenues of the clergy, and apply them to the support of public credit. It will be seen by Table F in the Appendix that Dr. Don Jose Maria Luis Mora calculated the whole Conventual wealth of Mexico as consisting of 1593 properties worth \$5,773,539 of current capital, or \$4,545,119 of capital in consolidation. The same author, in a work styled "Obras Sueltas," published in Paris, in 1837, gives a statement or rather calculation of the value which under different titles had belonged to the whole regular and secular clergy of the Mexican Republic, and which by right they have possessed, until the end of 1832, of which the following is the total result, viz:—

Value of Ecclesiastical revenues, \$7,456,593	
" " Productive capitals, - - - - -	\$149,131,860
" " Unproductive do., - - - - -	30,931,894
Total value of capitals, - - - - -	\$179,163,754

And he gives another calculation, professing to show that the Government might defray the whole annual expense of their Ecclesiastical establishment, with a yearly charge of only \$1,839,200, representing, at 5 per cent., a capital of \$97,784,000, and although himself a clergyman, he inclines to the opinion that Government ought to take the clergy into their pay, and apply their property and revenue, as others of the "ultra" party would have them applied.

In this opinion I am far from concurring, although I am a Protestant,—because it would be unjust to the Mexican Church,—because it would shock the conscientious feelings of many of the most religious of the Mexican people, and consequently of the best part of them,—because it might indispose the clergy to give their moral support to the established order of things,—because

the support of their respectability as gentlemen is of the highest consequence to the very existence of religion in this country,—because many of them distribute large sums amongst the poor and infirm,—and finally because such a measure of spoliation is not required to render the finances of this country equal to every want of the public service, and of public credit.

I have endeavored, in many quarters to procure information as to the total amount of the foreign commerce of the country, but no authentic data exist to determine it.—Were the 7,433,724 Mexicans, who, I calculate, inhabit the Republic, to consume at the rate of other populations of young and certainly less rich countries, the yearly value of goods consumed would be very great, but, at present it cannot be supposed to exceed much the yearly production of the mines.

This is the opinion of His Excellency Frederick Van Gerold, Esq., the well informed Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Prussia, to whom I owe the great kindness of having voluntarily offered me access to very important data upon this and other points contained in his archive, and to whom I owe much encouragement in the prosecution of my arduous undertaking.—From his long residence in this country, and his great attention to all subjects connected with its prosperity, and consequently with that of commerce, I set a very high value upon his opinions and his judgment.

His Excellency politely showed me a map, marking out the lands intended to be colonized by M. Alexander de Grol, who it appears is a very respectable gentleman.—The situation lies mainly between the *Rio Bravo del Norte* and the river *Nueces*, thus encroaching upon part of the territory which the Texans pretend to hold, on the strength of a decree passed by their own Congress; but a large portion of lands south of the former are also to be occupied.

Through a friend I am enabled to give the particulars of Exports and Imports, which appear in the Appendix under the letter C, with an average of the commerce of the Republic, for five years.

I have already shown that the mining interests are gradually recovering from the shock sustained by the war of independence and the subsequent of party. The English mining companies have introduced great improvements in the art of amalgamation, whereby much of the quicksilver formerly lost is now saved. Had it not been for these improvements, some of them, before this, would have had to cease their operations.—All these companies are established upon too expensive a scale in point of management. Many a mine worked at a loss to an English company, when worked by a Mexican leaves a profit to him. The difference consists in this, that the Mexican spends only what is necessary to get out the silver, while the English company spends that and a great deal more, to keep up the private establishments of its managers and agents. I have often wondered that the share-holders at home do not appoint a committee of investigation to inquire into the management of every mine in which they are interested. To do any good such a committee must be composed not of mere theorists from England, but of men of good common sense, accustomed to business in this country, knowing the language and knowing the people.

Unless a very great improvement be made in the economical management of these companies, I fear that most of the mines will eventually lapse into the hands of the Mexicans, who will take them up, make money by them, and laugh at the foolish management of the Englishmen, as they have already done in several instances.

How different the result would have been to the English share-holders, had their money gone to the formation of companies to colonize and cultivate the rich lands along the coasts of this Republic.

Besides the loss of quicksilver in the process of amalgamation, a considerable quantity of the silver itself contained in the ores, is lost or remains inseparable by that process. His Excellency the Prussian Minister called my attention to this fact, and sent me a printed report upon it by Mr. Schmitz, Director of a German company in this country. The loss of silver seems to be sometimes as high as 37 per 100 of what the ores contain by careful assay.

I have touched upon these and other points connected with the commerce and general prosperity of this country, because they are intimately connected with its financial resources, and because I hold it to be the duty of every well wisher of his country, while travelling or residing abroad, to record all useful information. Fortunately, the interest and the policy of Great Britain coincide with the wealth and prosperity of all the nations with which she trades, so that I can hardly make any suggestion for the correction of abuses here, or the improvement of the country, without in my humble sphere acting on the spirit of the government of the nation to which I glory to belong, whose greatness is founded not upon the oppression of nations, but upon the universal development of their wealth, whose admirable institutions contain within them the springs of perpetual youth and renovation, and whose principles of equity, truth and justice, are at once the admiration and the benefit of the world.

In what I have written, many errors, redundancies, repetitions, omissions, and other defects of style, composition, arrangement, &c. may be discovered; the facts however, are in the main correct, and founded on official data; and when I tell you that the whole is written with one of Wedgewood's Polygraphic or Manifold Writers, admitting only the correction of words, I think I may fairly claim some indulgence both from you and others.

FROM OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.
NUMBER 6.

NEW BEDFORD, ——— 1843.

This is a beautiful town; affluence and general wealth seem to have centered here in a much greater ratio than the size of the place would authorize the visitor to expect; and it has all been fished from the ocean by the hardy whalers. It is chiefly expended in magnificent mansions and in external show. I have travelled over the United States, but in no other town have I seen such an air of general prosperity. If there is poverty, it hides itself, or else it is that comfortable degree of poverty, which is so only by contrast with the general prevailing luxury. The New Bedfordians and Honoluluans are near neighbors, to all intents and purposes, for hundreds and even thousands of its inhabitants have spent more or less time at your islands. About the streets also, one meets with groups of Hawaiians, gesticulating and vociferating in all the freedom of their native manners, and seemingly much at home. Millerism and Mormonism have stirred the lower classes considerably. This year the religious excitement has been unusually intense, the passions of the mass venting themselves in this way, for want of other sources of action. The low price of oil had destroyed business, and New Bedford, like most other American towns, has no places of public amusement, where mind and body can indulge in innocent recreation after the fatigues of the day. Religious Charlatans have a fair field in a place like this, and they improve it.

Having heard many stories of the deeds and sayings of these people when under the influence of their religious monomania, which appeared incredible, I determined to hear for myself; accordingly I sought out their places of meeting. I would not have you understand that these scenes were peculiar to this town. They were and are common throughout the land. At the village of N—— a number of people of both sexes got together in barns, and prayed and yelled and screamed, and committed the grossest absurdities, to expel the devil who was among them; but, to judge from the effect, the harder they worked the closer he stuck.—I attended two Mormon meetings; the first, with the exception of its foolish doctrines, was unexceptionable as a quiet, well conducted meeting. The speakers were re-

markable for nothing but their ignorance, and certainly seemed to be well-intentioned. But the second was far different. The hall was filled with the rabble of the place.—Many women were among them, but were, I was told, of no great respectability. If they had had the slightest pretension to refinement, they never would have listened to the vulgarity, obscenity, and blasphemy, which poured in wordy torrents from the lips of a rough, sinister-looking man who officiated as speaker. He paced the stage in great fury, thrashing his arms about like a windmill, and yelling at the top of his voice by way of emphasis. My disgust overcame my curiosity, and I was obliged to leave, but not without hearing some sentences which were sufficient to make the ears tingle with indignation. It reminds one of the fierce harangues of the sans culotte Jacobin leaders, when engaged in stirring up the populace to the bloody excesses of the first French revolution. Such men would glory in similar scenes here. They are revolutionists and anarchists. As low as were the audience, I could detect a smile of contempt among them, but the fellow I have no doubt succeeded in fleeing many of their funds.

With the Millerites I was better pleased. By their prophecies, making ascension robes, winding up their business, and the ridiculous pranks played off upon them by wicked wags, they had attracted the notice of the whole community. Not a few by their preachings have been frightened into incurable madness. The whole body while laboring under this infatuation are more or less mad, but when the fit is off them, they are worthy and reasonable people. So far have they carried their benevolence, as to inundate every house and family gratuitously with their Advent Tracts. No one was safe from their intrusions, and children and weak individuals trembled much under their warnings. But with others it had an opposite effect. If Advent books and tracts turned up every time you opened your front door, as often as you went into the street your eyes were attracted to a shop window by some wicked caricature got up by a scoffing wag. The best I noticed was one of a huge salamander fire-safe. Inside sat a man with his thumb upon his nose, expressing his contempt for the expected conflagration.—Around him were piled provisions, ices and materials for mint-jaleps, and one of his hands was on the latch, ready to spring to the door at the first warning.

But I forget the meetings I attended.—The Millerites raised funds and erected temporary buildings or tabernacles in which to worship daily until the Saviour appeared. One thing I was particularly struck with. In their preachings and ravings nothing denunciatory was ever breathed. They all appeared perfectly sincere, and manifested commendable anxiety for the eternal welfare of all. Their meetings were conducted on the most democratic plan. Every one, man, woman and child, had a perfect right to sing, preach or pray, when and as long as he or she listed. The one who had the floor kept it while the voice remained unexhausted, and then others jumped up, the stoutest lungs maintaining the ascendancy. During much of the time they appeared like individuals in a trance, and with some the excitement amounted to hysterical extacy. All who spoke did so at the top of their lungs, generally in a drawling, sing-song tone. One man in his excitement kept leaping from the floor and swinging his arms as if fighting spirits. In their warmest periods their language became that of maniacs.—They screamed—"the Lord Jesus is coming—let him come—I am ready—I see him,

he is on the roof—he will soon be in—come quick Lord Jesus;" then one woman after another in the shrillest tones would shout "Amen"—"Amen"—"Lord Jesus"—and then go off into kicking hysterics. One breathed so violently as to be heard all over the hall, and when she found her voice she shouted forth like a maniac,—"I must speak." That proved a signal for a perfect volley of "amens," groans and strange noises from the excited leaders. The scene was getting too wild. Some of the cooler ones struck up one of their simple, joyful tunes, and the ferment immediately subsided. All joined in the music, and the congregation was cooled for a fresh start. This time to my astonishment three Hawaiians took the floor. They were recent converts, and on account of their color, had been made little lions of. Their talk was in broken English. I could only hear "white brother, white sister,"—"Lord Jesus he soon come," and such phrases. A negro, an old white headed fellow, succeeded them. I wish I could give you, word for word, his discourse. It was original, I assure you. All the long words he had ever heard came trembling from his lips, with such vehemence and irregularity that one might suppose him to be suffering from the effects of a philological emetic. In his velocity he frothed at the mouth—his arms swinging about him like a harlequin's—and his body acquired a rapid see-saw motion, each time bending his head until it nearly reached the form before him. One of his sentences started a laugh upon even the serious:—"Some folks say we want to cut a *swathe* in religion." When he sat down more hymns were sung, and a man commenced a prayer in a sotto voice, and terminated it with the roar of a herd of bulls.

I do not write this with the design to create a laugh at the expense of sacred topics. Far from it. It is what I saw and heard, only language is incapable of giving you these scenes in all their fanatical absurdity. And such yearly occur in our civilized, intelligent republic, and also in England—for the most numerous recruits to Mormonism come from England. In truth, this year the religious mind seems strangely wrought upon. To many it has proved for their true welfare. But the simple and weak have been deluded; temporarily, I trust.

A portion of the clergy are making an effort to restore lost temporal authority. They desire to form a favored priest-hood, based upon the fallacy of apostolic succession, and to re-institute themselves as oracles of divinity—a separate class from the people. This movement is among a portion of the Episcopal clergy, who favor Puseyism. They are too strongly opposed by numbers of their own religious brethren, to have any hope of success. Our education, and federal constitutions are too strongly democratic for any privileged body, civil, or ecclesiastical, to exist among us. Even the Roman Catholic clergy have felt their weakness when coming in conflict with civil law—as in the cases of church property at Buffalo and New Orleans. The bishops claimed the property as their own, but the trustees in defiance of them, retained it for those whose property it was, and the laws sustained them. So much for those who make such a bug-bear of Roman Catholicism in our country. Many of that denomination are much too pure patriots to be misled by their clergy even, if they aspire to obtain a control over their rights as citizens. But I have written enough of these matters—perhaps more than will be agreeable to your readers. Yours,

WAKERY.

P. S. Before I left N. B., I meant to tell you how pleased I was to see the universal taste displayed for flowers and gardening. It does great credit to the citizens, and adds much to the natural beauty of the place. One thing they need—that is, a museum, formed after the plan of the East India museum at Salem. Here it should be chiefly devoted to a collection of the curiosities, and natural products of such seas and countries as are frequented by their whalers. It is singular that none of their wealthy men,

with all their thirst after show, or personal eclat, have never thought of establishing an institution of this nature. It would perpetuate their names more honorably and more permanently than a palace, which their children are very sure not to inhabit. W.

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1844.

In the friend of Sept. 4, R. C. Wyllie, Esq. has given many useful hints for the improvement of the place, though unfortunately most of them require not only more means but public spirit than yet exists. Improvements must be tardy while those who possess the greatest wealth, have no personal interest in the country. But we have referred to these "Notes" for a different object, and Mr. Wyllie will permit us to indulge in a few observations which have been suggested by the perusal of that portion which relates to the late tenure of lands.

"While on this subject, I cannot omit stating my conviction, that the protection of these nations will be endangered by any attempt, under the existing laws, to deprive their citizens or subjects of the full benefit of lands granted long before these laws had any existence; and that they will concur in viewing any attempt at the expiration of 25 yrs, to dispossess the grantees of land,—those grantees being their subjects or citizens, without the fullest indemnity for all capital outlaid and improvements made thereon, as one of atrocious injustice and spoliation, impolitic and anti-economical, opposed to the best interests of the country and not to be tolerated.

There was a time when a Joseph could adopt a system to place the whole land and wealth of Egypt in the hands of a Pharaoh; that was permitted by the same God who miraculously opened a path through the Red Sea to the Israelites, to fly from the oppression of Pharaoh: none of the Pharaohs or their descendants have ever prospered; the finger of the Almighty has marked the Egyptians as slaves, and *slaves of slaves*, through all the revolutions of empire. The policy relating to the tenure of land in these islands, is in its spirit and effect something like that of the patriarch Joseph; but they are no *Josephs* now-a-days; and any one who should attempt the same game in the Sandwich Islands, would perhaps give the king some land, but might endanger his crown, and perhaps place himself in the predicament of, or at least be deserving the same elevated position with Pharaoh's chief baker."

We are sure Mr. Wyllie does not fully understand the subject, or otherwise he would be less lavish of invective upon the system and its originators. The system of short leases with the improvements to revert to government was purely of temporary character, adapted to certain ends which it has happily effected. We presume no one viewed it as intended to encourage the introduction of foreign capital or enterprise; it bore upon its very front a totally contrary policy. If its author deserves hanging, on the score of equal justice, what would become of some of H. B. M. Counsellors? The crown lands in Hong Kong are leased upon *precisely* the same tenure, differing only in extent of lease. Here it does not exceed 50 years—there 75 years—and at the expiration of that time all the improvements revert to government.—The result has been the same in both cases, the purchasers of such leases fully understood the terms, and consequently have erected improvements of not an expensive nature. Here there are but few leases of this character. The majority of titles are of a very complicated nature, and that this government will act otherwise than in good faith in these matters, it is not to be presumed. We will now turn back 3000 years. With respectful deference to Mr. Wyllie's opinions in regard to the fate of the Egyptians we are inclined to doubt their justice. At all events Rossellini, the Champollions—Gliddon and Dr. Lepsius, the most celebrated of hierologists, inform us differently. A thousand years before Troy was or Cadmus carried letters to Greece, or the chosen of God were a people, Egypt existed a powerful, civilized and refined kingdom—learned in letters, arts, and agriculture—manufactures of wool-

len, flax, cotton, glass and jewelry were abundant; portrait painting, seal engraving, in short the very arts on which modern civilization prides itself so much then existed in great perfection, and others of mechanical powers which have been lost to the world.—The very sports of our boys were played in the streets of Thebes and Memphis. The principal of the arch was given by Egypt to Greece. Her early religion also was in its sublime tenets, its pure conceptions and doctrines as far above that of Greece and Rome as theirs were in advance of the degraded paganism of the South Seas. In spirit it approached the worship of the Triune God, and declared a system of future rewards and punishments quite consonant with our more orthodox faith. Nearly ten centuries had Egypt flourished, the dominant power of the known world, great in arms, science and wealth, when a horde of hardy barbarians from the wilds of Scythia, overrun Lower Egypt, overthrew her temples, desecrated her sanctuaries and despoiled her colleges, slaying the monarch, priesthood and people. These people were called Hykshos, or Scythian Shepherds. They preserved their ill-gotten and misused power for 260 years, gradually acquiring some refinements from the conquered—but were eventually driven entirely from Egypt by the legitimate rulers.

It was during the reign of these Hykshos that Joseph came to Egypt, and it was his policy that secured for his master, a foreign tyrant, the landed property of Egypt. The legitimate rulers of Egypt, whom Mr. Wyllie designates as Pharaohs, were no more accountable for this measure, than Louis the IX of France for the *noyades*, and massacres of the reign of Terror. It was strictly and solely the act of foreign usurpers, who soon after were defeated and driven out of the country. The very profession of a shepherd was disreputable in the eyes of the Egyptians, and the reason of the welcome so cordially granted the brother of Joseph by Apophis, the Scytho-shepherd king, was the fact that they, like himself, were shepherds—he "made them rulers over my cattle." As soon as the Hykshos were expelled, the Egyptians regarding them in the light of allies and friends to their late tyrants, imposed heavy burdens upon them:—the result need not be here recapitulated. But the object of these remarks is to show that the Egyptians flourished a powerful, free and independent nation, with many nations "slaves of slaves" to them, for they conquered repeatedly all known Asia and Africa, for a longer period before the incursion of the Hykshos than any modern European nation has existed; and after this event, until the accession of the Ptolemies, for another thousand years they still flourished, with no greater fluctuations of power than have happened within a century to most of the nations of Modern Europe. The policy of a nation that survived thus long, and was the progenitor of civilization to the whole world, which existed in luxury, while the remainder of the globe was peopled by naked barbarians, must have had in it much of the spirit of self preservation, and is well worthy of critical study.

His Sardinian Majesty's brig, *L' Eredano*, exchanged salutes with the fort on Monday. This vessel is on a surveying voyage, and has been absent two years, and it is said she is to proceed from here to the coast of Mexico, where she will be joined by a 60 gun frigate, on board of which is a prince of the reigning family of Sardinia. This vessel is the first representative of the Mediterranean powers, that has anchored in our waters, and we greet her arrival most cordially on that account, and also as being of that nation that gave birth to Columbus and the *Doria*, to whom the maritime world owe so much.

Our good towns-people were suddenly startled from their slumbers at midnight, Monday last, by the report of a heavy broadside, and the rapid and successive firing of guns by divisions and single pieces, with

great irregularity however. Every body started from their beds to ascertain the cause. It was discovered to proceed from the *Carysfort*, and considerable excitement ensued, as it was supposed she had opened her fire upon the fort. From the close vicinity of the ship to the houses, the fright to the ladies was considerable. The next morning we were informed that it was done to show how quick the crew could be beat to quarters from their hammocks, and engage in a mock combat. But whatever was the occasion of such a nightly disturbance, it was highly injudicious, on the part of Lord Paulet, and calculated to create disturbance among the native population and convey alarm to the sick and timid among the foreign residents.

The Delaware brings the intelligence of the death of Commodore Dallas, commander in chief of the United States Naval forces in the Pacific. He died at Callao, 3d of June. All the vessels of war had left Valparaiso for Peru, on account of the disturbances in that country.

H. B. M. Consul General W. Miller and neice had arrived at Tahiti, and were both in good health.

It is worthy of note that in each of the three papers issued this week, the *Nonanona*, *Friend* and *Polynesian*, a memorandum of market prices has appeared. Ours was prepared some time since, and as it is fuller than the others we give it insertion. A writer in the *Nonanona* has commenced a series of agricultural articles also, which if the cultivator will but give heed to them are calculated to be very useful.

The *Friend* of this week is one of unusual interest. We are much gratified to see it distinctly announced by the reverend editor, that all the seats in the Chapel whether cushioned or not, are free to seamen—and we hope hereafter that they will fully understand this, and not be deterred from attendance from any false delicacy of being seated next to a silk gown or uniform coats. Mr. Damon's remarks upon the subject are very just and excellent, and calculated to do away the bad impression which has spread among the seamen in consequence of the seemingly private nature of the seats.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF HIS SARDINIAN MAJESTY'S BRIG *L' EREDANO*—now lying in this port.

Capitain de Corvette—M. le Conte Charles De Persano.

Première Lieutenant de Vaisseau—M. François Givan.

Sous Lieutenants de Vaisseau—Messieurs François Millelin; Le Marquis Allessandro D' Aste.

Elèves de première Classe—Messieurs Visconte Givan des Cars; Ulisse Isola.

Médecin—M. Luis Verde.

Commissaire—M. Elisio Masiarello.

The sovereign good of man is a mind that subjects all things to itself, and is itself subject to nothing.—*Seneca*.

We publish the following list of prices for the benefit of the shipping in particular.—Prices vary somewhat according to the season, but those given in the table will be found to be generally correct.

HONOLULU MARKET.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.	
Sugar—Musavado—per lb. 3 to 55.	Raw Silk, per lb. 3 to 55.
do. 3 to 4 cts. Leaf Tobacco, per lb. 6 cts.	
Molasses—per gallon, 12 1-2 to 20c.	Salt, cargo, price per bbl. 75c.
Arrow-Root—per lb. 4 cts.	Lime, per bbl. \$1.50.
Coffee, per lb. 12 1-2 to 25c.	Wood, per cord \$10.
Hides (green) each \$2.	Castor Oil, per gallon \$2.
do. dry, per lb. 8 cents.	Kukui do. do. do. 50 a 75c.
Goat Skins, each, 15 cents.	Maize per bbl. \$4.
	Mustard Seed, per lb. 2 1-2 c.
BUTCHER'S MEAT, ETC.	
Beef, roasting ps. per lb. 52.	Rabbits, do. per quarter, 6 1-4 cts.
Mutton, per lb. 12 1-2 cts.	Goats meat, per qr. 12 1-2 c.
Lamb, per lb. 12 1-2 cts.	Sausages, per lb. 25c.
Pork per lb. 6 1-2 cents.	Lard, per lb. 10 c.
	Butter, per lb. 37 1-2 c.
POULTRY.	
Fowls, per doz. \$3.	Ducks per dozen, \$6.
Turkeys, per doz. \$6 to 9.	Pigeons, per doz. \$1.50.
Geese, Eng. \$6 per pr.	Eggs, per doz. 12 1-2 to 25c.